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COMMUNICATIONS.

The following article comes to us from a distance, as well as from a source highly respectable. The considerations it offers are most solemn and momentous. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest:—

For the Western Recorder.

Why are there no more revivals of religion in our colleges?

Every pious heart is made to bleed in view of the wants of the church at the present day. Every benevolent institution is in want of men to carry forward its plans. A thousand congregations are anxiously waiting for ministers; and the answer is given, there are none to be found. The church is looking to our Education Societies, and liberally contributing of her funds to prepare young men for her service. If I mistake not, we are almost praying our Education Societies to send us forth labourers, rather than the Lord of the harvest.

It appears to me, that while our Education Societies are deserving of praise, and more extended patronage, there is, at the same time, a more easy, cheap, and shorter method of securing the requisite number of ministers for our country. It is to pray God to pour out his Spirit on our colleges, and consecrate our young men to his service, who are now almost prepared, without expense to the church, to enter upon their profession. While our attention has been directed to our Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and Education Societies, have we not forgotten our colleges, filled with youth just ready to go forth into the world? The time was, when the church looked almost exclusively to these institutions of learning for her ministers; and I doubt not more prayer was then made for the Spirit to be shed upon them. But if I mistake not, there is another reason (greater if possible) why our colleges are blessed of late with so few revivals of religion. And here I would speak with respect and deference—

TO THE PRESIDENTS, PROFESSORS, AND TUTORS OF OUR COLLEGES.

Do you not neglect your duty in regard to the souls of the young men entrusted to your care? Are you not more anxious to secure a reputation for your college, than to prepare ministers for Jesus Christ? Are you not more laborious and anxious to have your young men good scholars, than devoted Christians? Do your prayers for them, and with them, breathe an earnest desire for their salvation? Are you accustomed to press upon them the truths of the gospel and the subjects of experimental religion?

I must be allowed to think, that one great reason why there are no more revivals of religion in our colleges, is owing to the unfaithfulness of those who preside over them. It is a melancholy fact, that our young men in college, to a great extent, are without parental watchfulness and pastoral fidelity. But little is done for their salvation. Hence, from my own observation, I am led to believe, that more are ruined as to moral character and religious hopes, than are morally benefitted and saved by the Spirit of God. I make this remark, from knowledge derived from an acquaintance with two of our first literary institutions. In the immediate vicinity of one, I have spent no small part of my life.

I have said, that our young men were without the benefit of pastoral fidelity. How far this is true, must appear at the day of judgment; but I cannot but fear that there is great neglect on the part of the officers of our colleges.

I speak from experience. I have spent four years of my life in college, and from two to three in a grammar school connected with the college. These four years were divided between two different colleges. In these two colleges there were from ten to twelve instructors; all but one, professors of religion. During these four years, I am confident I never heard a word from one of these instructors on the subject of religion, except so far as the ordinary religious exercises of the college presented the subject before us. There was no such thing, to my knowledge, as the habit of fidelity with the students in relation to the salvation of their souls. I have often looked back with astonishment, and wondered that we were not all lost. Having occasion, since my settlement in life, to direct as to the selection of a college for the education of a young friend, who I had some reason to hope was a Christian, I at once determined that I could not recommend either of the colleges to which I have alluded. He was sent to another. After spending two years, he informed me, that no one of his instructors had ever conversed with him on the subject of religion; and to my astonishment, he appeared to have no religion remaining. Is it not true, then, that our young men are left without parental watchfulness, and pastoral fidelity? In such circumstances, have we any reason to expect revivals of religion in our colleges?

The officers of colleges may say, that they are only the guardians of their intellectual character. But this excuse will not satisfy. For the time being, they are their parents, as to influence and responsibility. They are exclusively their pastors; and if they attend only to their intellectual improvement, what must become of their moral character? What prospect is there of their salvation?

Let our instructors become faithful as guardians and pastors of their pupils, and let the church pray for the blessing of God upon these young men, and from them will soon go forth hundreds to the ministry of reconciliation.

A GRADUATE.

Nov. 30, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

INCONSISTENCY.

Large numbers of professing Christians seem to regard religion as one of the least important concerns of their lives. This conclusion is derived at once from the fact, that their religious conduct is marked by less precision of aim, & less accuracy of research into the best means of accomplishing their ends, than are witnessed in any other of their occupations.

In the first place, they are often quite content to remain uncertain, whether they have entered the way of life, or are still walking in the broad way of eternal death. They hope they are in the right way; at least the expression of such a hope is their answer to an inquiring friend; and rush thoughtlessly forward, wherever denominational fashion or prejudice leads. It is of no consequence to object that great difficulties lie in the way of settling the question of their actual union to the Lord Jesus Christ. I refer to their negligence in a case of such overwhelming importance. The magnitude of an evil does not always make us *content* to endure it; nor does the difficulty of its removal satisfy us in the neglect of means that will probably be successful. The difficulty of obtaining the assurance of christian hope, is no apology for indifference in regard to the most momentous concern of our lives.

Where, in the history of human feeling toward earthly objects, shall we find a parallel to such indifference? Will the mariner feel security in proportion to the difficulty of the seas which he is navigating? Will his efforts be less, because he discovers no possibility of escape, unless by a most desperate struggle? Shall, then, the heavenly mariner observe his place, or watch his polar star with no care, because dangers threaten and mists envelope his way? Where, then, is the wisdom of the professed children of light?

Again; many professing Christians are extremely superficial in their inquiries for the best means of promoting the sanctification of their own hearts. They fall into the practice of professors around them, just as they fall into the fashions of the day, without the slightest inquiry into its adaptation to their own spiritual wants. This may, indeed, be well enough in many respects; but may be very far from reaching their entire case. The standard is at best but very low, and one who simply conforms to it may leave the worst enemies of his soul in undisturbed possession of their old dominions. He would not act so much at random in the common affairs of life. The individual who is labouring under a combination of diseases, will not be content with the prescription made for his neighbour, unless he is sure of an exact similarity in their cases, and witnesses the power of the remedy in a case so like his own. He would ask his physician, "Is there not something peculiar in my case; something that makes necessary a course of treatment differing in many respects from any which you prescribe to others? Can you do nothing to exactly meet my necessities?" The Christian, who is determined to banish all sin from his own soul, will by no means feel satisfied by a mere round of external duties, similar to that commonly adopted.—He will seek specific remedies for each moral disorder, and feel content, only when their sanative effects are manifest. He will seek some definite method of mortifying his *own* pride; eradicating his *own* selfishness; destroying his *own* inordinate earthly affection. To do less than this, is to regard our religious duties, as less important than any other serious matter of attention.

We see the same carelessness manifest in regard to the best means of glorifying God, and promoting the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. The obligation to "do all to the glory of God," is imperious upon every Christian, and all who comply with this requisition find it most happily coincident with the new desires produced in their hearts by the renovating Spirit of grace.—The glory of God, especially, as manifest in the christian dispensation, conveys light, and life, and joy, wherever displayed. The devoted follower of Christ, then, must anxiously desire to see this blaze of glory extend to all the gloomy regions of human sin and misery, and ever feel a deep solicitude to accomplish all in his own power, to consummate the heavenly work. But is the professor of religion sure of effecting this, by falling into any course of conduct that happens to be popular? Has he examined the common mode of christian living, and found it apparently the best means of advancing his Master's cause? Or if he has not thus examined, if he has not sought light from above to direct him, how will he defend the charge of carelessness too gross to find admittance in his management of any earthly concern?

There is a manifest proof of the indifference in question, in the want of interest so common in regard to the success of christian missions. The republican must celebrate every revolution in favour of his principles, but how few would care to celebrate the conversion of a heathen tribe to Christ. How few are anxiously watching each new instance of success in the efforts of christian benevolence in distant parts of the earth?

The foregoing remarks have been made in reference to professors of religion in private life. The illustration of the same subject, as drawn from the conduct of those who hold offices in the administration of Christ's kingdom, is deferred to a future number.

C. S. A.

The heart of the fool is in his mouth; the language of the wise man is in his heart.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Gentlemen—Your readers need not be informed that the Indian question, as it is familiarly called, has been deeply interesting to the American public for more than a year; and that it was particularly so during the whole of the last session of Congress. This subject does not directly affect the private concerns of our citizens, nor does it bear on the foreign relations of the country; nor ought it to be entangled with the wishes and designs, the hopes and fears of political intriguers, or partisan editors. No other subject, so far removed as this from the ordinary causes of excited feeling, has taken so firm a hold on the public mind, and the public conscience, since the United States became a nation. This general interest can be accounted for in no other way, than by supposing that a large portion of our inhabitants, including many of the most intelligent, virtuous, and public-spirited men in this community, are seriously apprehensive that justice is to be trampled on, humanity outraged, and the national character deeply stained, by the treatment which the defenceless tribes upon our borders, are to receive at our hands.

The Indians are now, if compared with ourselves, a feeble race of men. They are far removed from the populous parts of our country. They have but scanty means of access to the minds and hearts of our people. Ignorance of their condition casts an obscurity over their rights and claims. They have no patronage to bestow, no votes to give or withhold, no resources adequate to even a moderate and stinted defence of their righteous cause. Their opponents can wield a great patronage, have many votes to give, and hold great political power at their disposal; and all the influence thence resulting is exerted to stifle inquiry, to misrepresent the character and claims of the Indians, and to make their cause appear despicable and hopeless.

Yet, though their cause labours under all these disadvantages, the people of the United States generally, so far as correctly informed in regard to facts, are on the side of the Indians. The cry of the Indian has been heard; their claims are thoroughly understood by many; and all fair-minded, honourable men, by whom these claims are thus understood, are extremly desirous that the Indians should receive that protection, which our nation has solemnly, and many times, covenanted to afford.

Another session of Congress is approaching; and it seems proper to inquire, *what is the present state of the Indian question? and what are the people of the United States bound to do, in regard to it?*

I propose, Messrs. Editors, to answer these two inquiries, in two essays; and as but a single number will be devoted to each, I respectfully solicit the attention of yourselves and your readers, to a discussion of so moderate a length, on a subject, which, however it may be disguised for the moment, will at last be universally acknowledged to be one of momentous import.

To ascertain *what is the state of the Indian question?* it will be necessary to bear in mind the following particulars,

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States, soon after entering upon the duties of his office, gave the Cherokees and the other southwestern tribes to understand, that they must submit to the laws of the states in their neighbourhood. While he professed his willingness to extend his protection to these tribes, in some undefined manner, and to some uncertain extent, he explicitly and repeatedly declared, that he could do nothing which should interfere with state laws, or should imply that the separate states have not the absolute and uncontrolled power of legislating over Indian tribes, residing on their original territory, if that territory happens to fall within the chartered limits of any state. Of course the President must have assumed the power of suspending the law of Congress, *regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes;* a law, the principal provisions of which have been in force since the year 1790, and which now stands on the national statute book unrepealed. If the right of the states to legislate for the Indians be admitted, it is absurd for the general government to talk of protecting them, in any respect whatever.

The President has not only supposed himself invested with the power of suspending or repealing laws; but has in the case of the Cherokees, suspended the intercouse law, which had been made perpetual, for their benefit, by an express treaty stipulation. He has also assumed the power of vacating treaties, on the ground that all his predecessors in office, and every Senate of the United States, had transcended their constitutional authority.

The fact that the President has theoretically and practically assumed the power of suspending or repealing a law of Congress, which has been enforced by every one of his predecessors, and the power of vacating treaties, which had been uniformly held sacred by them, it is one of the most remarkable things which have taken place since the origin of our government. How very remarkable it is, may be seen by any one who reflects, that the constitution has given the President no power to pronounce an existing law unconstitutional, much less to repeal or suspend a law. He does not embody in himself all the legislative and judicial functions of the government.

The interpretation of laws, and the power of deciding as to their constitutionality, belong to the judiciary, by which branch of government these powers have been exclusively exercised. Even in hereditary monarchies, wherever there is any thing like a limited government, the King cannot abrogate, alter, or suspend a law. The King of England, for instance, has no power of this sort. The representatives of the French people inserted in the recent charter a declaration, that the King should *never suspend the operation of a law;* and this was one of the first, and one of the most important additions, which they made to the old charter.

Such being the well known opinions and conduct of the President, the Indian bill passed at the close of the last session of Congress. The act would be perfectly harmless, were the execution of it confided to a chief magistrate, who entertained the views of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, in relation to the whole subject. It recognises the national character of the Indian tribes, and expressly guards against the violation of treaties. Yet both its friends and its opposers knew very well, that the Indian tribes were denationalised by those state laws, with which the President had said he could not interfere, and that, under the operation of these state laws, every treaty, though made for the very purpose of protecting the Indians, would become a dead letter. I speak of the friends of the bill generally. There may have been a few who voted for it, in the belief that it would be impossible for the President to disregard the plainest stipulations of treaties, under the auspices of an act of Congress, which expressly guarded their sanctity.

The effects of this act of Congress have been precisely such as its opposers predicted they would be. The Indians have all been told, that the opinions of the President, as they have been previously stated and explained, are approved by Congress, and that now there is no alternative, for these tribes, but a removal beyond the Mississippi, or subjection to the laws of the states.

Attempts to negotiate with the northwestern tribes have been renewed under the auspices of the Indian bill. The Cherokees and Creeks have refused to treat. The Chickasaws have agreed to remove, *provided* a tract of country can be found, which shall be satisfactory to them, a condition which they do not believe it possible for the United States to comply with. The Choctaws have recently signed a treaty, under the very urgent influence of the Secretary of War, with the law of Congress, as explained by him, and the laws of the state of Mississippi, and all the unknown power of state legislation, suspended over them; the whole forming a system of duress, which the Choctaws could not withstand, and which is equally unjust to them, and dishonourable to the country.

When the Indian bill had passed, the Cherokee deputies, then at Washington, employed legal counsel. Now, for the first time since this controversy arose, they availed themselves of professional aid. Mr. Wirt, long and advantageously known to the American public as an eminent jurist and a powerful advocate, was engaged to defend their cause, and take proper measures for bringing it before the supreme court of the United States.

The announcement of this advance in the controversy was received with tokens of high gratification. The sad countenances of the Cherokees were universally lighted up, and of all friends of the Indians, and all who love to see justice administered with an equal hand to the weak and the strong. To the supreme court the constitution has assigned the duty of deciding questions, which arise in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and in regard to the constitutionality, as well as the meaning and effect of laws enacted by Congress, and by the legislatures of the several states. If the Indian question can be fairly brought before this tribunal, and deliberately argued and adjudicated there, the people will undoubtedly be satisfied with the decision. If, however, there should be unavoidable delay in obtaining the judgment of the court, so that the Cherokees cannot soon avail themselves of that legal protection, to which they believe themselves entitled, and which has been solemnly guaranteed to them by the sovereign authority of the nation, it will be matter of deep sorrow and regret to them, and may prove fatal to their cause.

Soon after Mr. Wirt was employed as counsel for the Cherokees, he prepared for their use and guidance a written opinion, embracing all the material points of difference between them and the state of Georgia. In this opinion, which was drawn up with great ability and candour, and sustained by unanswerable arguments, the following positions are established, viz:—

1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation.

2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the state of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

3. That, consequently, the state of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia, which subjects the Cherokees to the jurisdiction of that state, is unconstitutional and void.

5. That improvements, for which individuals among the Cherokees have received a compensation from the United States, in consideration of their emigrating to the country of the Arkansas, do not pass to the United States; much less does the soil, on which these improvements are found, pass to the United States, for the use of Georgia; but these improvements and the soil belong to the Cherokee nation. And,

6. That the President of the United States has no constitutional power to fix the boundary between the Cherokee nation and the state of Georgia.

In these positions, many of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States have fully and deliberately concurred. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether a lawyer of any reputation can be found, who will seriously undertake to controvert them. I do not learn that any answer has been attempted.

If any confidence can be given to the opinion of Mr. Wirt, thus expressed and published in the view of the whole civilised world; an opinion, which, as Mr. Wirt very well knew, must inevitably either elevate or depress his own character, as a professional adviser, and a man of intelligence and integrity; an opinion, formed under circumstances of peculiar responsibility to his clients, whose dearest interests are involved in the issue; if any confidence is due to the opinions of many other eminent jurists in our land—men of experience and sagacity, neither seeking nor holding public office, nor entangled with political parties, but looking at the subject only as connected with the permanent interests of the country; if any credit can be yielded to the solemn asseverations of some of the ablest and most respected members of both houses of Congress; or to reasonings, which have been pronounced unanswerable by men of great intelligence in Europe and America; or to the declarations of dispassionate and patriotic citizens, many of whom regard the matter in the single light of common sense and common honesty; if these things, or any of them, are worthy of consideration, the people of the United States are soon to decide the extraordinary question. It is—*Shall our nation violate its faith?* The question is no less than this. It cannot be made less. No sophistry can diguise it. No art can conceal it. No party clamours can drown the voice of reason and conscience, which incessantly cries, *Beware of national perjury.*

The question, then, for our young and boasting republic to settle, is, Shall we deliberately make up our minds to forswear ourselves? Shall we calmly, and coolly, and after many months for consideration and reflection, proclaim to the world, in the face of heaven, that we deem very lightly our faith; and that we can break treaties by scores and by hundreds, without a pang, and without a blush? Shall *we*, the people of the United States, who formed all our constitutions of government; who do not forget that we govern ourselves; and who expect our will, and not the will of a few privileged men, to be obeyed; shall *we* perpetrate an act, which combines all the baseness and guilt of the meanest fraud, the most barefaced falsehood, and the most deliberate perjury? Shall we perpetrate such an act, while, in all our intercourse with foreign nations, we are talking of justice, and honour, and integrity? and are demanding in a high tone of morality, as if conscious of rectitude, that all our rights should be admitted, and all our claims should be regarded as unquestionable? Shall we perpetrate such an act, by encroaching upon the rights of the weak and defenceless, merely because *they* are weak, and *we* are strong? Shall we do this with reference to the descendants of men, who listened to the persuasions and entreaties of our fathers? who consented to a peace at the earnest solicitation of Washington, and other worthies and heroes of the revolution? who received from Washington, as chief magistrate of the newly formed Union, the very first pledges of the pure and uncontaminated faith of the rising republic? and who accepted our solemn guaranty, as the great equivalent for large and rich domains, which they relinquished to our expanding population? After expressing, for forty years, our determination to abide by these very engagements; after repeating and reaffirming these engagements, by the mouths and under the seals of all the venerable and honoured men whom we have selected as most worthy to hold the highest offices in the state; shall we suddenly have the hardihood, the audacity, the impudence, to absolve ourselves from all the obligations, which rest with such accumulated weight upon us? Was the man of probity and honour ever transformed, all at once, into a knave, a swindler, a case-hardened villain, taking no pains to hide his villany? Was it ever heard of, that a chaste matron became, all at once, regardless of common decency? The Romans had a maxim, *Nemo repente fit turpissimus.* And shall we, in this early age of our growing nation, after exhibiting to the world most illustrious examples of public virtue, suddenly cast away, as a worn-out government, all regard to our national character, all respect for the opinions of mankind, all respect for ourselves, all consideration of our permanent interests, and all fear of God, the avenger of the oppressed?

Is it possible that the people of the United States should hesitate on this question? No; they would not, if they saw that this was the question distinctly proposed to them, that they must answer it, and must be held responsible to the world for the answer. The danger is not that a majority of the people will decide wrong, with a full understanding of the case; but that apathy will prevail; and the question will be decided the wrong way by interested voices, and by those who are beguiled by interested voices; and thus the character of the country will be lost, before the country is aware of it.

The alarm should be sounded by all who can write, and all who can speak; an alarm more earnest and thrilling than would be required to guard against the approach of an invading army, the breaking forth of a pestilence, the conflagration of fifty cities, or the loss of half the property in the nation. If property only were destroyed, after the lapse of a few years the loss would not be known, and posterity would neither see nor feel it. But the loss of character is irreparable.—Who would not rather have a son or a brother deprived of his last farthing, with his reputation uninjured, than see him placed in the pillory for manifest fraud and wilful perjury, though he might console himself in his infamy, with the wealth of both the Indies? The ordinary calamities of life are soon past and forgotten; but the deep wound of a ruined character, the ruined character of a nation, after ages are gone, is just beginning to show how disgusting and intolerable the gangrene is.

If this nation, the people of the United States, shall commit, or which is the same thing, allow their public agents to commit an act of flagitious and enormous wickedness, in a perfectly plain case, and without any excuse or palliation, the disregard of public morals and public decency will be more shameless, the injury done to weak supplicating tribes more wanton, the disgrace brought upon the cause of free government more deep and more extensively pernicious, and the guilt incurred more frightful and appalling, than it is in the power of language adequately to describe. History furnishes no parallel case of palpable injustice and cruelty, committed, or allowed, by the mass of the inhabitants of a great country, after ample time for deliberation.

A thousand voices ask, what can be done to avert the evil? Is the case without remedy? Can we find no place for repentance, though we seek it carefully with tears?

These questions have been already answered, in effect, by the public doings of various assemblies of our fellow-citizens, in different parts of the country; but it may be a matter of convenience to have the answers embodied in a single paper. This I shall attempt in my remaining number.

WILLIAM PENN.

From the Quarterly Register.

SELF-MADE MEN.

In a former number of our work, we gave some striking examples of self-taught men, rising from obscurity to the highest stations in society. We shall from time to time resume the enumeration, as we are able to gather materials. We now furnish some conspicuous instances from general history, additional to those formerly described. We are indebted for them to a very entertaining book lately republished in this country, entitled, "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, illustrated by Anecdotes."

The late Professor Heyne, of Goettingen, was one of the greatest classical scholars of his own, or of any age. He succeeded the great John Matthias Gesner, as professor of eloquence at Goettingen, an office which he held for fifty years, and in which, by his publications, and the attractions of his lectures, he placed himself nearly at the head of the classical scholars of his age. Yet the first thirty-two or thirty-three years of his life, he spent in almost incessant struggles with the most depressing poverty. His father was a poor weaver, with a large family. Heyne says, "that he has often seen his mother return home, on a Saturday evening, from an unsuccessful effort to sell the goods which his father had manufactured, weeping and wringing her hands." He entered the university at Leipsic with but four shillings in his pocket, and nothing to depend upon, except the small assistance which he might recive from his godfather, a parsimonious old gentleman, who scarcely ever wrote to him, except to inveigh against his indolence, often acutually addressing his letters on the outside, "*To M. Heyne, idler, at Leipsic.*" During all this while he allowed himself only two nights sleep in a week.

Epictetus, the celebrated stoic philosopher, was born a slave, and spent many years of his life in servitude. This was the fact also with Æsop, Publius Syrus, and Terence.

The Abbe Hauy, who died in Paris, a few years since, celebrated for his writings and discoveries in *chrystallography*, attained his distinguished elevation in spite of every disadvantage of birth.

Winckeman, one of the most distinguished writers on classical antiquities and the fine arts, that modern times have produced, was the son of a shoemaker. He contrived to keep himself at college, chiefly by teaching some of his younger fellow students, while at the same time he, in part, supported his poor father at a hospital.

Arnigio, an Italian poet, of the sixteenth century, of considerable genius and learning, followed his father's trade, of a blacksmith, till he was eighteen years old.

Benedict Baudouin, one of the learned men of the sixteenth century, worked for many years at his father's trade, that of a shoemaker; and in the course of his life published a very elaborate work, "on the Shoemaking of the Ancients."

The celebrated Italian writer Gelli, when holding the high dignity of consul of the Florentine academy, still continued to work at his original profession of a tailor.

Metastasio was the son of a common mechanic, and used when a little boy to sing his extemporaneous verses about the streets.

The father of Haydn, the great musical composer, was a wheelwright, and filled also

the humble occupation of a sexton, while his mother was at the same time a servant in the establishment of a neighbouring nobleman.

The father of John Opie, the great English portrait painter, was a working carpenter in Cornwall. Opie was raised from the bottom of a saw-pit, where he was employed in cutting wood, to the professorship of painting, in the royal academy.

The parents of Castalio, the elegant Latin translator of the bible, were poor peasants, who lived among the mountains of Dauphiny.

Dr. John Prideaux, bishop of Worcester, obtained his education by walking on foot to Oxford, and getting employment, in the first instance, as assistant in the kitchen of Exeter college.

The father of Inigo Jones, the great architect, was a cloth worker; and he himself also, was designed originally for a mechanical employment.

Sir Edmund Saunders, chief justice of the court of king's bench, in the reign of Charles II., was originally an errand boy at the inns of court.

Linnæus, the illustrious founder of the science of botany, was, for some time, apprenticed to a shoemaker.

The famous Ben Johnson worked for some time as a brick-layer or mason; "and let them not blush," says the historian Fuller, "that have, but those that have not, a lawful calling. He helped in building the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when, having a trowel in his hand, he had a book in his pocket."

Dr. Isaac Maddox, who, in the reign of George II. became bishop, first of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Worcester, and who wrote an able defence of the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, lost both his parents at an early age, and was placed, in the first instance, by his friends, with a pastry cook.

Dr. Isaac Milner, dean of Carlisle, who filled the chair which Sir Isaac Newton had occupied at Cambridge, that of Lucasian professor of mathematics, was originally a weaver; as was also his brother Joseph, the well known author of the Church History.

Of the same trade, in his younger days, was Dr. Joseph White, professor of Arabic at Oxford.

Thomas Simpson, a very able English mathematician, professor of mathematics at Woolwich academy, and fellow of the Royal Society, was the son of a weaver. After having acquired a very slight acquaintance with reading, he was placed in the shop with his father. Instead of giving any encouragement to his son's fondness for reading, the father, after many reprimands, forbade him even to open a book, and insisted upon his confining himself to his loom for the whole day. He was finally banished from his father's house, and compelled to seek his fortune abroad. He contrived to maintain himself for a while, in a neighbouring town, with a poor widow, by working at his trade, devoting his spare moments to his favourite employment of reading, whenever he could borrow a book. In his twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth year, he went to London, without a letter of introduction, and with scarcely any thing in his pocket, except a *manuscript treatise of his own on fluxions*, more valuable than any preceding treatise on the subject in the language.

The great Sir William Jones was a most astonishing example of application to study, in spite of all difficulties. His maxim was, never to neglect any opportunity of improvement which presented itself. It was a fixed principle with him never to neglect prosecuting to a successful termination what he had once deliberately undertaken.

William Hutton, author of the History of Birmingham, fellow of the Antiquarian Society, &c. was the son of a working woolcomber at Derby. "My poor mother," says Hutton, "more than once, one infant on her knee, and a few more hanging about her, have all fasted a whole day; and when food arrived, she has suffered them, with a tear, to take her share." From his seventh to his fourteenth year he worked in a silk mill, and was then bound as an apprentice to a stocking weaver in Nottingham.

James Ferguson, the celebrated writer on astronomy, is one of the most remarkable instances of self-education, which the literary world has seen. His father was in the humble condition of a day labourer.

At the age of seven or eight, young Ferguson actually discovered two of the most important elementary truths in mechanics; the lever, and the wheel and axle. He afterwards hit upon others, without teacher or book, and with no tool but a simple turning lathe, and a little knife. While he was feeding his flock, in the employment of a neighbouring farmer, he used to busy himself in making models of mills, spinning wheels, &c. during the day, and in studying the stars at night.

Before his death, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; the usual fees being remitted, as had been done in the cases of Newton and Thomas Simpson. George III, who, when a boy, was occasionally among the auditors of his public lectures, soon after his accession to the throne, gave him a pension of fifty pounds per annum.

TEMPERANCE.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The subscribers give notice, that the ensuing annual meeting of the Temperance Society of the county of Oneida will be held at the Dutch church, in Broad-street, Utica, on Wednesday, the 5th of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. It is believed that the meeting will be an interesting one, and the friends of temperance, thro'out the county, are respectfully requested to attend.

In order to enable the Executive Committee to present to the Society a report which shall exhibit a full view of the progress of the temperance reformation in this county, they respectfully and earnestly request that the officers of the respective town and village societies should, as soon as conveniently may be done, and as early at the extent as the first day of January, send to James Dean, Esq. of Utica, the Secretary of the County Society, a report of their Society, embracing information upon the following points.

1. The name of their Society, and the time when its was organised.

2. The whole number of members who have subscribed the constitution.

3. A list of the officers, and the place of residence of the Secretary.

4th. Whether there has been any perceptible diminution in the use of ardent spirits, in their town, within the last four years, and to what extent. Whether any distillers have discontinued manufacturing, or any grocers, inn-keepers or retailers have left off selling within that time, from principle, and what number. Whether any, and what number of intemperate persons have been reclaimed by taking upon themselves the temperance obligations; and any other facts or observations upon the subject of temperance, which they may think interesting.

HIRAM DENIO,
WILLIAM WALCOTT,
CHARLES BABCOCK,
ALVAN McALLISTER,
JESSE W. DOOLITTLE,
} *Executive Committee.*

From the London World.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The great day of account will bear terrible witness, when the "sea shall give up the dead that are in it," of the vast and unsuspected extent of the sacrifice of life among seamen, from shipwrecks and other catastrophes occasioned by drunkenness. One distressful instance, among the numbers that will hereafter be brought to light, occurred within my own observation. A collier brig was stranded on the Yorkshire coast, and I had occasion to assist in the interesting, but distressing service, of rescuing a part of the crew, by drawing them up a vertical cliff, two or three hundred feet in altitude, by means of a deep-sea lead line, the only rope that could be procured. The first two men who caught hold of this slender line were hauled safely up the frightful cliff; but the next, after being drawn to a considerable height, slipped his hold, and he fell; and with the fourth and last, who ventured upon this only chance of life, the rope gave way, and he also was plunged into foaming breakers beneath! Immediately afterwards the vessel broke up, and the remnant of the ill-fated crew, with the exception of two, who were washed into a cavern in the cliff, perished before our eyes! But what was the cause of this heart rending event? Was it stress of weather, or bewildering fog, or unavoidable accident? No! It arose entirely from the want of sobriety; every sailor, to a man, being in a state of intoxication. The vessel, but a few hours before, had sailed from Sunderland; the men being drunk, a boy unacquainted with the coast was intrusted with the helm. He ran the brig upon Whitby rock, and one half of the miserable, dissipated crew awoke to consciousness in eternity! To this solitary instance I might add many more; but this must suffice both as to illustration and proof of the terrible consequences of intemperance at sea.

Who slew all these? One man, when in a state of intoxication, fell into the "water tub" of a brewer and was scalded to death; and several different persons fell into the docks or river, while drunk, and were drowned. A female, having been drinking in a public house, received an injury in a quarrel, of which she almost immediately died; another woman, much addicted to drinking, was burnt to death; another, of similar habits, when "apparently tipsy," jumped out of a window and was killed! Another unhappy female, who was described as a very drunken and disorderly person, having been taken to Bridewell for safe custody, when in a state of inebriety, hanged herself! One man met with death by drinking, in a very extraordinary manner. Leaning on the side of a puncheon of rum lying on the side of one of the docks, he indulged himself in the stolen draught, by sucking it through a reed, the effect of which was almost immediately fatal. Another man, who had been very much intoxicated the night before, under the depression of returning sobriety, cut his throat; and another of similar habits, hanged himself! One person, in a more respectable situation of life, "died of a disease of the lungs hurried on by excessive drinking." Two boatmen, in a drunken quarrel on the river, fell overboard, and both were drowned. One individual, when half intoxicated, fell only from the steps in front of a house, and was killed on the spot. Another unhappy man, who had just been released out of jail, went almost direct to a public house, and drank four glasses of rum; from thence he went home and took some supper, but with a thirst irresistibly excited by his previous drinking, he proceeded again to the scene of his self-indulgence, and such was the effect, that on his return to his residence he fell into a lethargic sleep, from which he never awoke! A woman accustomed to drinking, accompanied a sister in iniquity to a social revel, where they drank till intoxicated; then returning to the house which one of them occupied, they went together to bed, but, during the night, was taken to an eternal world while the other slept! Another wretched creature, pursuing the same destructive habit was returning to her home in a state of drunkenness, when she fell into the opening of a cellar and was killed on the spot! To these appalling outlines I shall only add, in conclusion of the melancholy facts, two instances of the death of children through the drunkenness of their parents. In one of these cases, which happened on the day commanded to be kept holy, a wretched unhallowed female drank to excess, when, in a quarrel with a lodger, she received a push or a blow which threw her off a balance, when staggering, she fell upon her poor tottering infant, and killed it in a moment! In the other case, an infant child was taken to bed by its parents, who were both in a state of intemperance, when in the insensibility produced by the dissipation, the child was overlaid and smothered by the wretched creatures who had given it birth!

THE TABLES TURNED.

In a neighbourhood some twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh, the temperance reformation has made such progress, that, a short time since, when an elder in the church had invited his neighbours to a raising, most of them absolutely refused to attend because the *good man* persisted in having whiskey on the ground. The old gentleman, therefore, with a few of the lovers of the "good creature," who *did'nt like* to break in upon the good old custom, was left to get his building raised as he could. This is as it should be.—*Chr. Herald.*

We have before us a letter from a highly respectable physician of this city, (Boston), to a distinguished philanthropist, in which is given the distressing details of a case of *mania a potu* in a young man about twenty years of age. The cause of the *disease* of the youth is referred, by the physician, to the habit of the mother, who administered to the patient, when he was an infant, small quantities of ardent spirits, with a view of correcting internal weakness; and this early sip of the poison, infused into his nutriment, produced a fondness for it that was never conquered, and which will probably be indulged, until the powers of physical resistance are destroyed and the poor wretch dies a *drunkard!*—*ib.*

Who ever heard the advocate for rum, the dealer in spirits, or the drunkard, allege it as an objection against any man's character, that he absolutely refuses to taste or handle the intoxicating beverage? What man of business ever said of a candidate for employment as an agent or otherwise, he is capable and in other respects unexceptionable, *but I cannot trust him, because he uses no rum?* What merchant ever said of a customer, he is honest and in good circumstances, and industrious now, *but really he cannot be trusted, because he uses no rum?*—*Hall's Address.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the London World.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Religious liberty in Scotland is happily free from the disabilities by which it is shackled and disgraced in England. In Scotland the universities exacting no religious tests, are open to all sects, to men of all religions, and of no religion. Every man may preach, and in every place, from the one extremity of the country to the other, without a license for himself, or for the place where he preaches. In England, there is a registry of baptism, from which the Dissenters are debarred; in Scotland, there is a registry of births, to which all have equal access. In England all Dissenters, except Quakers, Moravians, and Jews, in the article of marriage, must submit to the forms of the establishment, and receive the rite at the hands of one of the clergy of the established church; in Scotland, after the regular proclamation of banns, any minister of any denomination may perform the nuptial ceremony. In England, places of worship are taxed as dwelling-houses; in Scotland, there is no tax on any place of worship. In England, in the church-yards belonging to the established church, none can perform the burial-service but a minister of this church; but in Scotland any one may perform the burial-service in any burying-ground, or they may bury without any service. In England, a dissenting magistrate must strip himself of the insignia of his office, when he goes to his own place of worship; but in Scotland, Dissenters are not subject to this degradation.—Thus the religious liberty of Scotland is more complete than that of England; and if the Dissenters of England suffer another session of Parliament to pass without emancipating themselves from the tyranny of the church of England, they are unworthy of the blessings of liberty. All these grievances should become the subject of a distinct petition to both houses of Parliament. If in Scotland there is less theoretical, there is, in fact, more practical liberty. Let Mr. Brougham and others reflect on these things, and they will blush for the spiritual and mental degradation of England.

Latest from Burmah.—By the ship Crusoe, Capt. Hill, just arrived from Calcutta, letters were received from the missionaries, which give the pleasing information that the religious attention at the mission stations continues. We regret, however, to learn, that the health of Mr. Boardman was in a declining state, and that of Mrs. Boardman and their children feeble. This is more lamented, because their work was opening upon them with flattering prospects. It is pleasing, however, to anticipate that assistant help is on the way, and that we may ere long hear of the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who will be welcomed to the field of labour and usefulness with the utmost cordiality.—*Chris. Watchman.*

Asia Minor.—A letter from Mr. Brewer has been received by the editor of the Philadelphian, the particular object of which is, to solicit from the Friends or Quakers of Philadelphia, funds to establish a Lancasterian school in the *ancient Philadelphia*, in which Mr. B. says, are not less than 2,000 Greeks and Arminians, who still bear the christian name.—*N. Y. Bap. Reg.*

Romanism.—It is known to some of our readers in this vicinity, that Rev. Howard Malcom, of Boston, was visited some time since, in a very unceremonious manner, by some person unknown, who threw out insinuations that mischief might befall Mr. M. if he persisted in opposing the church of Rome. The following account of this extraordinary affair is communicated by Mr. Malcom, to the editor of the New-York Protestant:—

"A person of common appearance, but fluent and confident, called on me, and without introducing himself, made numerous angry and impertinent observations respecting my edition of Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ, in which many things offensive to protestant ears are omitted; and he also added similar remarks concerning certain pieces which appeared in the Christian Watchman, in reply to articles published in the Jesuit. He warned me to beware how I opposed the church of Rome; assuring me, that I could do it no harm; and admonished me, with very significant shrugs, that if I persisted, *there were more ways than one in which I could be made to suffer for it.* Though I had published some thoughts on the general subject of Romanism, yet the pieces to which he alluded were not written by me. Therefore, at the close of a very disagreeable conversation, I told him, that I had never replied to any thing which had appeared in the Jesuit. He seemed astonished, made apologies, and left my study, assuring me, he would see to it, that *not a hair of my head should be hurt.* The *Jesuit* thenceforth ceased to abuse me; and I heard no more of my visitor."—*Zion's Advocate.*

Donation of Bibles from Scotland.—From the St. John's (New-Brunswick) Courier we learn, that the Glasgow and Colonial Societies have sent a large supply of bibles and catechisms, to the care of Dr. Barns, of that place, to be sold, or gratuitously distributed, as the circumstances may require, and the proceeds to be applied to the religious interests of Scottish settlers in British North-America.

Pledges to the American Bible Society redeemed.—The Warren County Bible Society, of New-Jersey, which was pledged to raise $1000 toward the general supply, has fully redeemed its pledge.

Hampton County Bible Society, Mass. which was pledged to raise $5000 in two years, has paid the first half of this sum. The Society of Hampshire county, which was pledged to raise $3500 in the same time, has paid over the half of that sum.

The Fishkill Bible Society, New-York, pledged to raise $500 for this object, has redeemed its pledge.

The New-Hampshire Bible Society, as we learn by the Treasurer's report, has paid $1000 to the Parent Society.

Enquirer Society, Va. $300. Nassau Hall Bible Society, New-Jersey, $200. Franklin Co. Bible Society, Mass. $500.—*Southern Religious Tel.*

Lectures in Park-street Church.—Dr. Beecher's Sunday evening lectures are thronged, and many are obliged to go away for want of room. It is estimated that 3000 attended last Sabbath evening. We hope by the blessing of the Holy Ghost, these lectures may be a means of checking the progress of skepticism among the young men of this city.—*Bost. Rec.*

At a late Sabbath school meeting in Pittsburgh, after addresses from Messrs. Denny, Swift, Baird, Halsey, and Stafford, more than $2000 were subscribed to extend the benefit of Sabbath schools.

Dr. Blackburn has resigned the presidency of Center college in Kentucky, and Rev. John C. Young, of Lexington, is appointed his successor.

REVIVALS.

The religious state of things in this vicinity continues to be deeply interesting. With how many it may prove a sealing time for eternity, is known only to the infinite God, who knows all things. Let Christians abroad remember Utica in their prayers; for in several portions of this village the Lord is evidently present, in his mighty power. Thus much we feel constrained to say. But at this solemn time it becomes us to let our words be few. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning;" "let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusalem to my highest joy."

The following came to hand yesterday. How manifold are the tokens of a wonder-working God!—

Ithaca, Dec. 10, 1830.

Dear Brother—I avail myself of a moment's leisure to inform you, that we have had for several weeks a glorious work of grace in my congregation. The good work is still going on, and though between one and two hundred have indulged hopes in Christ, we trust these are but the first fruits. We need and desire an interest in the prayers of those who love Zion.

Mr. T. Hastings. WM. WISNER.

Madison Co. N. Y.—Some portions of this county have of late been blessed with reviving influences. The following postscript is of a recent date:—

"The revival in Morrisville wears a very solemn and encouraging appearance. Our last inquiry meeting was one of the most interesting we have witnessed since its commencement. Many are now trembling under a sense of their sins. Several of late, from among the first families in respectability, and heretofore opposed to the revival, are bowing in the praying circles, and strengthening the hands of the church.

"The work in Hamilton village is very solemn and powerful.

"I rejoice to hear of the glorious work in Utica."

Sacketts' Harbour.—It gives us peculiar pleasure to announce the information communicated recently by a correspondent, that in the village of Sacketts' Harbour, Jefferson county, the Lord has been pouring out his Spirit in a special manner, the effect of which has been that about forty or fifty in attendance at the presbyterian church, and about half that number in the methodist society, are judged to have become the followers of Christ within a few weeks past. New instances of conviction or conversion are said to be occurring almost every day, and on some days five or six have been added to the hopeful converts. Of the subjects of the work, many are attached to the Sabbath school; some are heads of families. We are happy to add that the work is still progressing, and promises yet more to gladden the hearts of the friends of Zion, and to encourage those who are watchmen upon her walls.—*Alb. Ch. Reg.*

Beverly, Mass.—Extract of a letter from Jonathan Adrich to the publisher of the Christian Watchman, dated Beverly, Nov. 8, 1830:—

"Yesterday, twenty were received into the church, by presenting to each the hand of fellowship. Thirteen of them were baptised on the same day, and the remaining seven three weeks since. The whole number added to the church by baptism the present season is 67. Others have hope in the mercy of God, who are expected soon to obey their divine Lord in his appointed ordinances. The meeting for religious inquiry is still well attended. "Praise the Lord, call upon his name, declare his doings among the people, make mention that his name is exalted."

North Carolina.—It affords us pleasure to learn, that the good excitement in religion which we noticed not long since, as then existing in Wake co. N. C. under the ministrations of Rev. Messrs. Purifoy and Crudup, is still in hopeful progress. Our correspondent informs us, that on the first Sunday in the present month, sixteen were to be baptised at Hepzibah church; that eleven were admitted to the ordinance at the Cross-roads, on the 4th Sabbath in October; and four at Liberty, on the 3d Sabbath ult.; making 31. This makes the whole number recently baptised in those three churches between 60 and 70. The work appears to be extending to the neighbouring counties.—*Star & Index.*

Central Virginia.—By a letter from the pastor of a presbyterian church in the interior of our state, (dated Nov. 13th), we learn that a few members of one of his congregations have recently obtained a hope in Christ. "A few others are inquiring, and a few are mourning over the low state of Zion; while there is a great company dead in trespasses and sins." "I find (he says) in my ministerial labours, that a part of the truth will please *many*, but the *whole* truth will please but *few*. Nor will you wonder that I meet with but little success, when I tell you, that the greater part of my hearers hear the word without prayer. It seems to me that Christians in this district of country think a great deal more of *preaching* than they do of *prayer*."—*Southern Rel. Tel.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: DECEMBER 14, 1830.

Declension.—The preciousness of God's reviving mercy is sometimes strikingly illustrated, by the distressing reverse of things which appears in seasons of partial declension. An example of this nature is furnished in the following extract of a letter from a clergyman to his brother in this vicinity. The thoughts suggested may furnish much matter for useful reflection; though they were not originally intended for publication:—

"We want the spirit of the living God, breathing and burning from the lips of a living man. But where in this region shall we find such a man? The whole surrounding country looks as though a November frost had fallen suddenly upon the summer's luxuriant vegetation. There is the appearance of an early growth—of a lovely spring. But now every thing is chilled, and changed, and decaying.—If there be an occasional arousing among the churches, it resembles more the momentary starts of the profoundest slumber, than the sober movements of the waking man. I feel myself involved in the same awful condition. I certainly abhor the piety which consists in showing its hatred of sin, by making manful complaints of others' backslidings, or smiling confessions of its own stupidity. Whether we have indoctrinated our people into lukewarmness; or whether our piety has degenerated into clear articulations of our shiboleth; or whether we have merely the regimental righteousness of a standing army in time of peace, which, after having passed through the orderly form of its daily evolutions, gives itself up to idle repose or vicious indulgences; or whether in our anxieties to have revivals of religion precisely right, we have not produced a state of feeling with which they never can exist; or whether we are not so amazingly afraid of excess, as to tremble at the enthusiasm of heaven, when it descends into human beings; or whether in our desires for the good old ways, we do not prescribe limits to the Holy Ghost, or expunge from among them the transactions of the Pentecost—I am unable to determine. One thing is evident enough: We are awfully, abominably, hatefully stupid; and we have no *moral* strength to arouse. With shame should it be spoken. Fact may be expressed, though it convict Peter of denying his Lord."

Interesting Anecdote.—The following anecdote is related in the last American Citizen, a paper published in this village:—

"The meeting [at the Lyceum], on Friday evening, was favoured with an address from Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. on the importance of such associations. He dwelt particularly on education as the business of a man's life, and related some interesting facts which had come within his own observation, illustrating the successful attainments of self-made men. One of these we will relate. Mr. M. gave it with diffidence; but (having been requested by a member of the Lyceum to relate it) it was too good to be withheld from motives of personal delicacy.

"In December, 1807, Mr. M. was teaching school for a quarter in the town of Plainfield, Mass. One cold blustering morning, on entering his school room, he observed a lad that he had not seen before, sitting on one of the benches. The lad soon made known his errand to Mr. M. He was fifteen years old; his parents lived seven miles distant; he wanted an education; and had come from home on foot that morning, to see if Mr. M. could help him contrive how to obtain it.

"Mr. M. asked him if he was acquainted with any one in the place? "No." "Do your parents know any person here?" "No." "Can your parents help you towards obtaining an education?" "No." "Have you any friends that can give you assistance?" "No." "Well, how do you expect to obtain an education?" "I don't know, but I thought I would come and see you." Mr. M. told him to stay that day, and he would see what could be done. He discovered that the boy was possessed of good sense, but no uncommon brilliancy; and he was particularly struck with the cool and resolute manner in which he undertook to conquer difficulties which would have intimidated common minds. In the course of the day, Mr. M. made provision for having him boarded through the winter in the family with himself, the lad paying for his board by his services out of school. He gave himself diligently to study, in which he made good, but not rapid proficiency, improving every opportunity of reading and conversation for acquiring knowledge; and thus spent the winter.

"When Mr. M. left the place in the spring, he engaged a minister, who resided about four miles from the boy's father, to hear his recitations; and the boy accordingly boarded at home and pursued his studies.

"It is unnecessary to pursue the narrative further. Mr. M. had never seen the lad since. But this was the early history of the Rev. JONAS KING, whose exertions in the cause of oriental learning, and in alleviating the miseries of Greece, have endeared him alike to the scholar and the philanthropist, and shed a bright ray of glory on his native country."

What a Difference!—It has been estimated, that while Great-Britain contributes annually for the objects of christian benevolence about $3,000,000, the United States contribute but about $500,000! And where is there the greatest ability to contribute? In that land where only a few are rich, while the multitude are straitened in their circumstances? or in our country, where the inhabitants dwell, comparatively speaking, amidst the richest, the most profuse abundance? Let *indivi duals* lay this to heart.

False Repentance.—R. Crowninshield, Jun. the murderer, implores God's forgiveness; hopes "the awful warning" will be the "means of reforming many to virtue;" leaves his "last benediction" upon his brother; and then, to finish the climax, immediately becomes his own executioner!—Here is a genuine example of the sorrow of the world which worketh death. It is precisely that which Judas manifested. "I have betrayed innocent blood," said he, as he cast down the thirty pieces of silver, and went out and hanged himself. According to the principles of universalism, however, this may all pass for repentance unto life!

Religious Influence in our Colleges.—In casting our eye over the whole field of the American colleges, we are constrained to say, with our reverend correspondent to-day, that there is in *general* a great deficiency as to the amount of religious influence which is brought to bear upon these institutions. We are far from meaning any invidious distinctions in this respect. Facts have long since gone before us, and spoken the language of painful demonstration. And what if the deficiency were at length to be obviated, and God were to pour out his Holy Spirit copiously upon the colleges? Hundreds of educated youth might then be fitting for the ministry, in addition to those under the care of Education Societies; and the liberal professions generally might also be blessed with pious men.

"*William Penn.*"—We hope every syllable of this powerful writer will be read and digested. The destiny of the southern tribes of Indians ought to lie near the heart of every true philanthropist. The article now laid before our readers shows no diminution of interest in this subject.

William's College.—We perceive by a catalogue just received from this college, that the number of students, including those that belong to the medical branch institute at Pittsfield, is as follows, viz:—

Seniors,	21
Juniors,	25
Sophomores,	35
Freshmen,	31
Medical Students,	85
Total,	197

The academical students are one hundred and twelve.

It is gratifying to see that among the studies prescribed for the youth of this institution, the one which relates to the best of all subjects is not to be forgotten.

A System of School Geography, chiefly derived from Malte-Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction; by S. G. Goodrich, of Hartford. H. & F. J. Huntington, of Hartford, Hastings & Tracy, of Utica, &c. publishers.

This little work, for the use of schools, has been got up in fine style, and two of the names found in the title-page will suffice to show, that it is not to be ranked among the catch-pennies of the age. As the editor of this paper has no personal concern in the success of the work, he may venture to recommend it strongly to public patronage, without the imputation of interested motives. The inductive method is indeed not peculiar to the work. The advantages of this method are beginning to be well understood. But without disparagement to other kindred publications, we hope the friends of education will examine the excellent "system," which is here offered, in which case they may be able to judge for themselves.

Life of Rev. S. J. Mills.—The second edition of this interesting work, from the pen of Dr. Spring, has just issued from the New-York press. The character of Mills, no less than the instrumentality he exerted in the first formation of our benevolent associations, will give increasing importance to this work.

There will be a three days' meeting at Augusta, to commence next week, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I was much pleased with the remarks of the last Recorder, on the impropriety of renewing the petitions to Congress on the subject of the Sabbath mails. I am strongly inclined to become a convert to those views. Although it cannot be doubted, that what has been done to promote the observance of the Sabbath, has been greatly blessed, and has elicited discussion on the subject, and drawn out talents, and awakened attention, which many years without these means would not have accomplished—I have, nevertheless, come to the conclusion, that having done all that can, at present, be done in *this way*, by throwing the subject, very prominently, upon the public mind, the period has arrived, when *another*, and at this time a *better* way may be taken. This *better* way is simply this: Let the friends of the Sabbath exert all their energies to make men *Christians*. They are capable of putting forth their instrumentality to this end. It is for this, that God has touched their hearts by his grace, and brought them into his kingdom. If they *could* induce men to observe the Sabbath, while yet their *hearts* were *unreconciled* to God, their souls must, after all, be lost. But if God's people, by all the means they are furnished with, could make their friends and neighbours true *converts to righteousness and the love of God*, this would make them *permanent friends* of the *Sabbath*, and active labourers for God in all

good things. Let Christians think of this, and pray over it, and try its efficacy. P. Q. T.

The President's message necessarily precludes several interesting articles this week, which shall have the earliest possible insertion.

POLITICAL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The second session of the present Congress commenced on Monday of last week. The President's message was delivered on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. It was conveyed from Washington to Baltimore by express; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by a steam-boat; and from Philadelphia to New-York, by express, in six hours and twenty minutes. It was received in Albany on Thursday morning; and in this village on Friday afternoon.

The message is of great length, occupying nine and a half closely printed columns of the Albany Daily Advertiser. We must necessarily abridge it, but without omitting any thing of importance to our readers. It commences as follows:—

"*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,*

"The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties, is much brightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

"With a population unparralleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and corresponding effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

"In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the conditions of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity, in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people."

France.

The late revolution in France is the next topic; and it is alluded to in the following terms:—

"The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow-citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do not more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favour of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by a heroic moderation, which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man we so sincerely love and justly admire, has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of patriot king; it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne, the paramount authority of the public will, that the American people rejoice."

Our Foreign Relations.

This subject occupies a large space in the message. It commences with

Great-Britain.—"An arrangement has been effected with Great-Britain in relation to the trade between the United States and her West-India and North-American colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negociations, in a manner which promises results highly favourable to the parties.

"This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negociation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favourable to this country than any on which it ever stood: and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great-Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

"It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you, that the negociation has been, throughout, characterised by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great-Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge."

The correspondence is to be laid before Congress, as soon as the evidence of the execution of the arrangement on the part of Great-Britain is received. It appears, however, that the subject is to be regulated by legislative acts of the two countries, and not by any treaty stipulations; that point having been insisted upon by Great-Britain, and conceded by the United States.

Turkey.—A treaty has been made with Turkey, by which "a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the United States, to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favoured nations."

Russia.—Our relations with Russia are said to be of the most stable character. Of the mission of Mr. Randolph to that country, the President speaks as follows:—

"I sincerely regret to inform you, that our minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate. If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburgh, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance, that in the mean time, the public interest in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the secretary of legation, with the Russian cabinet."

Denmark.—A treaty has been made with Denmark, "by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens, as an indemnity for spoilations committed upon our commerce, in the years 1808, '9, '10, and '11;" while Denmark was compelled to adopt the continental system of Napoleon.

Unsettled Questions.

"The negociations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favourable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation; it appears to me impossible, that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them, ultimately, upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest."

These unsettled questions are stated to be; our claims upon France, for spoilations upon our commerce during the reign of Napoleon; similar claims upon Spain; the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, and an adjustment of boundaries, with Mexico; and the arbitrament of the question with Great-Britain, in regard to the northwestern boundary.

In respect to the claims of our citizens upon *France*, the President says, that although the prospect of a favourable termination of the negociation was occasionally interrupted by counter pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, yet our minister had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late government.

"The negociation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with the expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done us."

The subjects of difference with *Spain* have been presented to the view of that government, by our minister; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favourable consideration.

A favourable change has been effected in our relations with *Mexico*, and the conclusion of a commercial treaty was expected in season to be communicated with the message. And measures have been taken to preserve quiet on our frontier adjoining Mexico until a final settlement of our boundary line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

Portugal.—"Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definite opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens, all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled."

Internal Improvements.—The Veto.

On this subject, the President remarks, that two bills, the one entitled, "An act making an appropriation for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbours and directing surveys;" and the other, "An act to authorise a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were presented to him for approval, at the moment of the adjournment of the last session, when it was not possible, within the time allowed him, to give them due consideration. These bills he now returned to the houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which compelled him to withhold his approval.

The President's opinions are given at great length, and occupy three of the most closely printed columns of the paper before us. The necessity of constructing light-houses, &c. is fully admitted; and although the President is of the opinion, "that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has in some instances been diminished, by the multiplication of light-houses, and the consequent change of lights upon the coast;" yet "from a bill making *direct* appropriations for such objects, he should not have withheld his assent." But it also contained appropriations for surveys of a local character, [the Hudson river, Sodus bay, &c.] which he cannot approve.

His objections to the Louisville and Portland canal bill, are similar to those which he gave to the Maysville road bill, near the close of the last session; and although he admits that he had, in one instance, in a different capacity, given his assent to such an appropriation—positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced him of the impropriety, as well as inexpediency, of making such investments.

The President therefore recommends a radical change in the action of the government upon the subject of internal improvements, and proposes the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds of the treasury, after the national debt is paid, among the states, in proportion to the number of their representatives in Congress, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Election of President and Vice President.

The President again recommends the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, by which the election of President and Vice-President shall be given directly to the people, and which shall render the President ineligible after one term of service.

The Indians.

The President congratulates Congress that two important Indian tribes have accepted the provision made at the last session, for their removal. He then goes into a long justification of the measure, which he says is in pursuance of "the benevolent policy steadily pursued by the government for the last thirty years." On account of their length, we are compelled to omit the President's remarks until next week, when they will be given entire, as we wish to give him the full benefit of his own defence.

The Tariff.

On this question, we give the President's remarks at length:—

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

"The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

"The power to impose duties on imports, originally belonged to the several states. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of one without the other. The states have delegated their whole authority over imposts, to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the states, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them: and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case. This indispensible power, thus surrendered by the states, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to congress.

"In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the states, and the general understanding of the people.

"The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardised. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that to insure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

"It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and to attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interest and prejudice to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw materials and the manufactured articles, but provisions and lands.—The cause must, therefore, be deeper, and more pervading, than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply and an increase in the demands; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of the operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

"While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected.—Of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to the national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labour on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

"The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

"That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course."

State of the Treasury.

"According to the estimates of the treasury department, the receipts into the treasury, during the present year, will amount to $24,161,018; and the total expenditure, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, is estimated at $13,742,311. The payments on account of the public debt, for the same period, will have been $11,354,630; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January next, of $4,819,081."

There is also an increased revenue arising from the sale of the public lands.

The Army.

Little is said on this subject; but Congress are referred for information to the report of the Secretary of War, accompanying the message.

The Navy.

On this subject, also, Congress are referred to the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

"The attention of government (adds the message) has been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot, for future use, than to increasing their number.—With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the government will be prepared, in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful navy of new ships, almost as soon as old ones could be repaired."

The Post Office.

"The report of the Postmaster-General exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the post-office department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, by an increase in the accommodation of stage-coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union. Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of $70.000. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts, for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expences, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements."

Attorney-General.

The President again recommends a modification of the office of attorney general; and that a sufficient compensation should be allowed that officer, to enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business, and to place him on the same footing with the heads of the several executive departments.

District of Columbia.

The attention of Congress is invited to the district of Columbia; and the President recommends that it should be represented in Congress by a delegate, with the same privileges as are allowed to delegates from the other territories of the United States.

The United States Bank.

The President again calls the attention of Congress to "the important principles involved in the enquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the bank of the United States. Nothing (he adds) has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organised." He suggests, as a substitute, the organisation of a bank, with the necessary officers, as a bank of the treasury department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, or to issue paper, and which shall remit the funds of the government. Such a bank, he believes, would check the issues of the state banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continued to be redeemed with specie.

The message then concludes as follows:—

"In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness, which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalised in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

SUMMARY.

The Counterfeiters.—We learn, from the Geneva Gazette, that John T. Robinson and William A. Thompson, who were recently arrested in Utica, and sent to Geneva, where they had passed counterfeit money, after their arrival at the latter village, were put in irons, and given in charge to two constables for the night.—But by some unaccountable means, they obtained or retained possession of a file, with which they severed their irons, and made their escape. A reward of $80 is offered for their apprehension.

The Pirates.—The four men from the brig Vineyard, who have been under examination for several days past for piracy and murder on board that vessel, were on Monday forenoon re-examined before Judge Betts, judge of the United States district court for this district. They severally acknowledged the murder of the captain and mate, and gave essentially the same account of the matter. They were all committed for trial.

We understand that the jolly boat, which was said to be swamped, and the men who were in her to have been drowned, has been found, with a small sum of money in her. The whole amount thus far recovered is about 2400 dollars.

It now appears pretty evident, that three of the crew, viz. Henry Atwell, Talbot and Church, who were in the jolly boat, were drowned. The remaining four, who are now in custody in this city, are Thomas J. Wansley, who was steward and cook, Charles Gibbs, John Brownrig, and Robert Dawes. The first of the last named four is a light coloured man, about 23 years of age, born in Delaware; the second is from Rhode-Island, aged about 30; and the two last are Englishmen, one of whom, Brownrig, about 45, and Dawes about 18 years of age.

It appears from an examination of the lad Dawes, that there was a schooner, with two hands on board, lying near Barren island, where they first landed; and from the testimony of others, that the money was thrown overboard from the boats in boxes and bags; so that it is possible a portion of it may be recovered. The amount supposed to be lost from the two boats is about 40.000 dollars.

The prisoners will probably be put upon trial in a few days.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Brig Orbit.—We have seen a letter received in this city, dated St. Vincent, Oct. 5th, which states that two blacks had been arrested at that place, who were part of the crew of the brig Orbit, of New York, and who have confessed that the captain was murdered on the hencoop by the crew, who divided the money and gold dust among themselves, ran the brig ashore at Trindad, and abandoned her; that these two blacks had with them $2000 in doubloons, and a quantity of gold dust, which had been deposited with the government officers, and that the blacks would be sent to the United States for trial.—*Boston Gaz.*

Achille Murat, one of the sons of the ex-King of Naples, who has for a year or two past resided in Florida, and who we believe was postmaster at the place of his residence, on the receipt of the news of the revolution in France, immediately determined to return to that country.—In a letter to his townsmen, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner, he says that private business calls him thither; but intimates that events may happen, which may render it his duty to launch again on the busy waters of the world. He, however, declares it to be his determination to support the present government of France, without permitting any small difference of opinion, or family feelings, to create any disunion. His views, it seems, are not in unison with those of his uncle Joseph; and unless he is possessed of more talents than his father was, we think he had better remain in Florida.

The Texas.—The Arkansas Gazette states that Col. Butler, the charge des affairs of the United States to Mexico, who had been specially authorised to treat with that government for the purchase of Texas, had been unable to conclude a treaty, on account of the jealousy entertained towards the United States, by the present predominant party, under the Vice-President, Bustamente. The Gazette states, that a large portion of the emigrants to Texas are from the United States, who are decidedly under the belief that this territory must ultimately belong to the United States.

Emigration.—We are informed by the ferryman, that seven hundred teams, with families, have crossed the Mississippi at Smeltzer's ferry, on their way to the upper counties of Missouri, within the two last months. It is probable that an equal number have crossed at the other ferries, at St. Louis, and elsewhere, in the same length of time. The emigration into Illinois, the present season, is supposed to exceed that of any preceding one. The upper counties of this state are being settled with a rapidity unequalled by any former period, either in this, or any other part of the western country; and the accession of the population of Missouri, the present year, will be but little, if any less.—*Crisis.*

Census of Albany.—The number of inhabitants in the city of Albany, according to the census just taken, is 24,216. Increase since 1825, 8245.

Major Henry Lee, the rejected and recalled consul general of Algiers, is on his return to the United States. He brings with him, it is said, treasures to an immense amount, deposited with him for *safe keeping* by wealthy Algerines, during the siege of the city. By his commission, and by falling heir to the killed, wounded and missing, he has, according to the report, amassed an immense fortune.—*Boston Pall.*

A very creditable sympathy has been manifested in this country, for the misfortune that attended M. Levasseur, (the fellow traveller and devoted friend of LaFayette). in the contest of the *three days*. Recent accounts from Paris represent that the wound is in the foot, and by no means dangerous, although the entire cure will probably be protracted.

The undersigned acknowledges with thankfulness, the kindness of the people of his congregation, during the past year, in that they have contributed *Fifty Dollars* to the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," and *Thirty Dollars* to the "American Bible Society," thereby constituting him an honorary member for life, of each of these useful institutions.

WASHINGTON THACHER.

Onondaga-Hollow, Dec. 7, 1830.

MARRIED,

In New-Hartford, on the 2d inst. by Rev. Mr. Coe, Mr. *Dan C. Mills*, to Miss *Jane Campbell*, all of that place.

DEATHS.

In this village, on Saturday morning the 11th inst. after a protracted illness, Mrs. *Margaret Beebee*, wife of A. M. Beebee, Esq. editor of the Baptist Register, aged 45. By this affliction, the church is bereft of a valuable member; a husband of an affectionate companion; and her children of a kind and beloved mother. Her last words were—"*Christ is precious still.*"

In Albany, on Thursday last, Gen. *Matthew Trotter*, an officer of the revolution. He was engaged with Gen. Gansevoort and Col. Willet in the defence of Fort-Stanwix, and was subsequently, it is believed, an aid to Gen. Lord Sterling. Throughout his long life, he commanded the respect and esteem of all his acquaintance.

In Stamford, Con. on the 28th ult. Hon. *John Davenport*, aged 78. Mr. D. was a representative in Congress from that state from 1799 to 1817.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE SECOND VOLUME OF

THE YOUTH'S MISCELLANY.

THIS WORK will contain intelligence from Sunday Schools, and their progress generally: Illustrations of Scripture: Select Biographies: Historical Facts; and Moral and Religious Essays; together with any other interesting matter, which will improve the youthful mind, and mend the heart.

TERMS.

I. The volume of one year will contain 192 pages, 16 mo. stitched in printed covers.

II. The price to subscribers will be only 25 cents per year, when paid in advance.

III. No subscription taken for a less term than one year.

IV. Persons who will forward us $3, will receive 13 numbers monthly, for one year.

The Editor of the Miscellany is induced to issue the above Proposals, from the fact, that the first volume, which is now closed, has not defrayed the expenses of paper and printing, and he hopes, by this means, to be enabled to continue the work.

The first volume, in every instance where it has been taken, has met with a cordial reception, and is highly valued.

There will be no material alteration in the next volume from the last. It will be our aim to make it an acceptable and profitable periodical for youth.

Those who feel interested in its continuance, are earnestly requested to make an effort in its behalf.

Two hundred more subscribers will be necessary to warrant the commencement of another volume. Those who wish to take it, will please to forward their names and residence by the 1st of January next; and those who have taken it, and wish it no longer, are requested to notify us to that effect *prior to that time.* Those who receive the first number of Vol. 2, should it be continued, will be holden for the year.

N. B.—The first number of Vol. 2, will be published about the middle of January next, should the subscription list warrant it. If it is not published about that time, the undertaking will be abandoned.

☞ Letters may be addressed to the Editor of the Youth's Miscellany, Utica.

Utica, Dec. 9, 1830. 50w3

MR. CUSHMAN, being about to leave Utica, wishes to let the House where he resides, corner of Mary and Second streets, till May next. Rent very low. Enquire of Mr. Alexander Seymour.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

JUST received by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90, Genesee street, comprising a very large and general assortment of articles in their line of business, among which are—

100 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Tonkay and Black Teas, of fresh importations:
30 hhds. St. Croix, Muscovado & N. Orleans Sugars:
50 boxes Loaf & Lump Sugars: 40 hhds. Molasses:
200 boxes Bunch, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins:
30 kegs Raisins: 100 boxes Herring:
40 bags Coffee: 250 qtls. Cod & Scale Fish:
100 bags Shot, assorted numbers, &c. &c.

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance from cost. *Utica, Dec. 14, 1830.* 50

CRANBERRIES.

SIX barrels Eastern Cranberries, of superior quality, just received and for sale, by JAMES VAN RENSSELAER.

Utica, Dec. 14, 1830. 50w2

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec. 7 1830.*

FISH, FRUIT, GROCERIES, BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR, BROOMS, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for sale—
20 barrels and half barrels Mackarel and Shad,
20 tubs Mackarel, for family use,
50 quintals Codfish, 12 chests superior Teas,
4 hhds St. Croix and Porto-Rico Sugars,
White and brown Havana Do.
30 drums fresh Smyrna Figs, Zante Currants,
30 boxes & half boxes fresh Raisins, sup. quality,
30 boxes mould & dipt Candles, 20 do. Soap,
250 dozen Corn Brooms,
50 barrels & half barrels Buckwheat Flour,
A constant supply of superfine western Flour,
200 barrels Salt,
And a general assortment of Family Supplies & best Groceries, (*except ardent spirits.*)

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER,
Corner of Hotel and Liberty streets, Utica.
Nov. 30, 1830. 48w4

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Depository of the American S. S. Union, in this village, has been recently replenished with Books for Sabbath School Libraries. Besides all the variety published by the American S. S. Union, a very valuable collection of approved Miscellaneous Works have been received.

Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible: Union Questions, 1st, 2d & 3d vols: Infant School Manual, new edition: Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools, with plan for conducting an infant class: Cruden's Concordance: Henry's and Scott's Commentaries, &c. &c.

Periodicals.—Sabbath School Teacher's Magazine, at $1 50 per annum, in advance: Youth's Friend, at 25 cents per annum. These are published by the American Union, and circulated from this Depository about the 10th of each month. The Infant's Magazine is published monthly and sold at 1 1-2 cents per number.

SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.

Proposals have been recently made by the American Union, for publishing a weekly paper, with the title of "*Sunday School Journal, and Advocate of Christian Education.*" The specimen number of the Journal may be seen at the Depository. It is to be published regularly after the 1st of January, 1831. The price to single subscribers is $2 per annum. If not paid within three months after receiving the first number in each year, the price will be $2.50 per annum.

Subscriptions for either of the above Periodicals received, or orders for Books executed, by

EDWARD VERNON,
Agent A. S. S. Union, at their Depository in Utica, No. 187, Genesee street.

N. B.—The "Teachers Magazine," after this year, will be published quarterly, and will be sent to the present subscribers, unless notice to discontinue the work is received on or before the 1st January next.

Dec. 7, 1830. 49

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr. Rafinesque*, Palmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air.

The Palmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide. Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars.

The Palmel and Palmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec. 7, 1830.* 49

GROCERIES.

I. & I. THURBER, No. 107, Genesee street, opposite I. Butler, M'Donough & Co. have just received an assortment of Groceries, consisting of—Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Wines, Codfish, Shad, Mackarel, Herring, Salt, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of an excellent quality, and will be sold wholesale or retail, for cash or approved credit, as low as they can be purchased in this place.

Also, Wheat and Buckwheat Flour.

The Baking Business carried on as usual. The articles which they bake can be had at the above store, the same as at their bake-shop. Crackers, by the barrel, sold low for cash. *Nov. 30, 1830.* 48

AGENTS WANTED.

A NUMBER of active, enterprising Young Men are wanted immediately, to obtain subscribers for the Sunday School Journal and Advocate of Christian Education. The terms will be very advantageous, and will be made known on application to the American S. S. Union, at the Depository, 146, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in person, or by letter, *post paid.*

Nov. 30, 1830. 48w3

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

WINES, ON COMMISSION.

MARSEILLES, MADEIRA, SICILY, AND RHENISH WINES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, agents for Tubenf & Privat, Marseilles, and Gracie, Prime & Co. New-York, offer for sale the above Wines, in any quantities, and at New-York prices. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine them.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830. 48

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

BARTHOLOMEW & DOUGLASS, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the Store on the corner of Genesee and Liberty streets, opposite the National Hotel, where they will keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which they warrant to be of the best quality. For taste and fashion, they are not to be surpassed by any in the state.

Utica, Nov. 16, 1830. 3m46

REMOVAL.

JAMES INGOLS has removed from his old stand to No. 42, Genesee street, next door above Clark's four-story Building. *Utica, Nov. 1, 1830.* 44

FRIZETTS, CURLS, BRAIDS, &c.

JUST received from New-York, a lot of Frizetts, Puff Curls, Braids, &c. by JAMES INGOLS.

Utica, Nov. 1, 1830. 44

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by

Nov. 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

As Israel's people in despair,
Redeemed by a Shepherd's care,
In gratitude rejoice;
Or as on Sinai's banks reclin'd,
Our holy fathers swell'd the wind,
With hallelujah's voice:—

Or as by proud Euphrates' stream,
They rais'd to Thee the heav'nly theme,
Of wonder, love, and praise:
So we, for all thy bounteous care,
Thy providence divinely fair,
Our hallelujahs raise.

With cheerful hearts and flowing tongues,
We'll raise to Thee united songs,
Of wonder, love, and praise.
Jehovah here hath fix'd his throne,
And this through ev'ry age we'll own,
With hallelujah strains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Protestant.

AMERICAN POPERY.

Is there any reason to apprehend that the Papists in this country will, in the course of a few years, so far increase in numbers and in influence, as to endanger the cause of protestantism? Let the present aspect of things speak. There are no less than 35,000 Papists in the city of New-York; and assuming their own statistics as correct, they number more than 500,000 in this republic. They have already twelve, if not more periodicals, diffusing their anti-christian sentiments thro'-out the length and breadth of the land.—Hundreds of our country schools are under the care of jesuit teachers. Their mass-houses and nunneries are rapidly increasing in different parts of the country. Jesuit priests and instructors already number several hundreds, and they are daily augmenting. During this year three thousand dollars have been contributed by the Pope and his tributaries to support his cause in the United States; in addition to which, all the funds and influence of every Papist in the world under the power of the Pope, can be demanded for the same object.

Sixty-three young jesuit priests were designated last year at Rome, as missionaries to the valley of the Mississippi. One of the Jesuits said to a protestant missionary not long since:—"YOU HAVE COME TOO LATE; WE HAVE PRE-OCCUPIED THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Twenty years ago you might have done something, but* YOU HAVE COME TOO LATE!" The Papists use every artifice to induce unsuspecting Protestants to send their children to the numerous seminaries under their care; and the most heart-rending facts prove, that such children return to their homes completely initated into all "the mystery of iniquity." Will not the present overthrow of popery as the national religion of France, and the probable suppresion of jesuitism in Spain and Portugal, induce thousands of the Roman priests to seek a refuge in this country? In that case will they not possess peculiar advantages from the proximity of *thirty-five millions* of Papists in South-America, and five millions in Canada; and Mexico, besides the Haytians and the Papists of Cuba, almost adjoining our shores? Suppose that the popish sovereigns and nobles of Europe should combine their influence to establish popery in this country, and what is there to hinder them?

CHRISTIAN SELF-DENIAL.

The following anecdote is related by an agent of the American Education Society in one of the western states. The spirit manifested by the young man here referred to, is that of the true christian soldier:—

"In paying a visit to ——, a few weeks since, I was introduced to a young man of peculiarly modest and interesting deportment. I had before learned from the president, that he had travelled a hundred miles on foot to get to college; that he had come there with but seven dollars in his pocket, to defray the expense of a four or five months term; and that he was one of the first men in the institution as a scholar and a Christian. I was prepared, in my interview with him, to witness further developements of his christian self-denial, not unlike to those of the more sainted missionary to Palestine, when he trained himself on his daily quart of bread and milk, for the honour of treading in the footsteps of his divine Master on Mount-Zion, and of ascending with him from the holy city to the New Jerusalem above. Inquiring of him whether he was associated with some young gentlemen who were boarding themselves at fifty cents a week, he replied, that he could not afford to pay his proportion of the expense, and therefore boarded alone. I wished to know if he could board himself for less than fifty cents a week. Here my young brother seemed to hesitate, and was struggling with emotions too delicate and tender to utter. I told him I wished not to scrutinise his circumstances from motives of curiosity, but for his benefit. He could not withhold his heart from his friend. "I will tell you," says he, (in accents that melted my soul), "how I live. I purchase a bushel of corn meal for twenty cents. I get a loaf baked each week for six cents. I live upon my corn bread and water, and it costs me but twelve cents a week!—With this fare I am contented, if I can prepare myself for usefulness in the vineyard of my Lord; and, at the close of the session, I doubt not but I shall be as healthy as any of my companions."

"While speaking of his health, I was forcibly reminded, in view of his healthful countenance, of Daniel and his associates, who, from motives of christian self-denial, lived upon pulse, instead of the king's meat. His seven dollars would have carried him very independently through his term, (his tuition being given him for his services as writing-master), had he not been taxed with now and then a letter, with twenty-five cents postage; each costing him as much as two weeks' board!"—*N. Y. Observer.*

EDUCATION OF THE APPETITES.

It must begin from the earliest infancy, long before the dawn of reason, and even anterior to the evolution of the moral sentiments. The rule on which it is conducted, is a very simple one, applicable to all classes. It is to allow no child the indulgence of an appetite or propensity, other than what is required by its instinctive wants, for its bodily support and health. Nothing is to be conceded by the whim or caprice of a parent, to the imaginary wants of a child; for it must be constantly borne in mind, that every gratification of any one sense, whether of taste, sight, sound or touch, is the beginning of a desire for its renewal; and that every renewal gives the probability of the indulgence becoming a habit; and that habit once formed, even in childhood, will often remain during the whole of after life, acquiring strength every year, until it sets all laws, both human and divine, at defiance. Let parents, who allow their children to sip a little of this wine, or to just taste that cordial, or who yield to the cries of their little ones for promiscuous food, or for liberty to sit up a little later, or to torment a domestic animal, or to strike their nurse, or to raise the hand against mama, ponder well on the consequences. If they do not, often vain are the after efforts of instructors; vain the monitions from the pulpit. Their child is in danger of growing up a drunkard, or a glutton; a self-willed sensualist, or passionate and revengeful; prompt to take the life of a fellow-being, and to sacrifice his own; and all this, because the fond parents were faithless to their trusts. They had not the firmness to do their duty; they feared to mortify their child, and in so doing, they exposed him, in after life, to be mortified by the world's scorn; to wander an unloved, unpitied thing. *Journal of Health.*

TALENTS OFTEN SPOILED BY ECCENTRICITIES.

When Bishop Stillingfleet was told by a nobleman, that his chaplain, the celebrated Richard Bently, was a very extraordinary man, who though young at that period, was distinguished for learning and argumentative powers: "Yes," said Stillingfleet, "had he but the gift of humility, he would be the most extraordinary man in Europe." Bently, however, could never number humility among the gifts which he possessed, or sought to obtain. For the want of such a foundation, a noble superstructive was constantly endangered, and the confidence of others greatly impaired.

We have become almost afraid to hear of a *great man.* Great learning, popular talents, original and inventive faculties, are so generally spoiled by an over-weening self-confidence, as to make us dread the appearance of such eccentric orbs within the tranquil sphere of christian effort. Nearly all the heresies that ever infested the church of Christ have owed their origin to such geniuses. They grow discontented with the old frequented paths; and therefore seek ways of their own. The names that have preceded them are viewed either with pity or contempt; and the very bible must be made to express something very different from the generally received opinion, before it can suit their fancy. They make the bible an engine to overthrow religion, and again bring in religion to modify the bible.—*Col. Star.*

NOTHING BUT A PRAYER-MEETING.

A professor of religion, who left his own church in the expectation of hearing a stranger preach at another place, came home disappointed, and said, "After all, *it was nothing but a prayer-meeting.*" Nothing but a prayer-meeting! What notion must such a one have of prayer? and yet is it not a prevailing sentiment that *prayer* is subordinate to *preaching?* Whom did you hear *preach?* is a common inquiry; but how seldom is it asked, who offered the prayers? and with what spirit did they pray? It evinces a low state of religion in an individual, or church, where prayer-meetings are neglected, or less valued than lectures or sermons, however excellent the latter may be. Let ministers and people ponder upon this fact.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ONE THIRD TO WATCH TWO-THIRDS.

A minister of the gospel, in excusing himself and his church, for not exerting themselves to instruct and gather in the multitude around them, said, it is impossible for so large a church as ours to do much out of our body. "It takes," said he, "one third of us to watch the two other thirds." What a confession is this! Only one in three possessing the true spirit of christianity; and he is prevented from being an efficient soldier of the cross, by the lukewarmness and sins of his brethren.—*ib.*

DESIGN OF THE GOSPEL.

Were the change, which the gospel proposes to effect, less fundamental and extensive than it is, we might the more easily flatter ourselves with being able to carry its design into execution. Did it aim merely to polish the exterior, to tame the wilderness, and prune the luxuriance of nature, without the implantation of a new principle, the undertaking would be less arduous. But its scope is much higher; it proposes not merely to reform, but to renew; not so much to repair the moral edifice, as to build it afresh; not merely by the remonstrances of reason, and the dictates of prudence, to engage men to lay a restraint upon their vices, but by the inspiration of truth, to become new creatures. The effects of the gospel on the heart are compared by the prophet to the plantings of a wilderness, where what was barrenness and desolation is replenished with new productions.

AMUSEMENTS AND TOYS.

Exercise is the very soul of all play; because the activity of the different powers is attended with immediate consequences to the mental and bodily prosperity of the individual. For this obvious reason, the games which require muscular exertion are not only conducive to health, but also improve the senses and unfold the understanding. To put things together and separate them, to erect and destroy houses built of blocks and similar materials, to trundle a hoop, fly a kite, or arrange and construct little vehicles in their own way, all these are diversions which ought to be sedulously encouraged, by procuring the articles requisite for such pursuits. These, however, should be simple, and of little intrinsic value, as that is soon enhanced in the possession of the young. On this account also, a ball, a top, a hobby-horse, a little chaise, a wheelbarrow which they can manage without any extraneous assistance, are preferable to a wooden doll, or the figures representing horses and carriages, which afford them amusement merely by their appearance.

Nor should girls be excluded from active exercise. It is a material error in physical education, to make that ill-founded distinction between the sexes, which condemns female children from their cradle, to a sedentary life, by permitting them scarcely any other playthings than dolls and tinsel work or trinkets, while their sprightly brothers amuse themselves with their hoop and other active diversions. Such premature refinement is dearly purchased at the expense of health, and of a cheerful mind.—*Struve.*

A CHALLENGE.

We have been amused, says the editor of the Long-Island Star, with an anecdote told us by a friend this morning. He had been, in the course of his public duties, called on to meet in a public tavern; and the company, as is customary in many places, insisted on his drinking with them. He as frequently politely declined, and when it was insisted upon with more than usual warmth, agreed to it with this proviso; that the challenged was always allowed his own weapons; which being agreed to, he called on the landlord for a pint of castor oil. It was now the turn of the company to decline, and his part to insist; but a compromise was effected, upon their agreeing never after to call upon him to drink any of their prescriptions.

PURITY OF HEART.

Purity of heart must proceed from the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. It is one of the most exalted virtues that can dignify human nature. It gives strength and vigour, and masculine firmness, to the mind, which is the foundation of every thing great and excellent.

He who combats his darling passions, and gives up the fondest wishes of his soul; who keeps a constant guard upon his thoughts, words and actions, and takes up his cross to follow Christ; this man cannot well be influenced by any thing but a strong sense of duty, and an undissembled conviction that he is bound to obey the severest precepts of the gospel. That all-seeing God, who is witness to the bitter conflicts of his soul, will one day make him ample amends in the sight of angels and of men.

SIGNS OF LOVE TO CHRIST.

They that love Christ,

1. Love to think of him.
2. They love to hear of him.
3. They love to read of him.
4. They love to speak of, for, and to him.
5. They love the presence of Christ.
6. They love the yoke of Christ.
7. They love the ministers of Christ.
8. They love the name of Christ.
9. They hate sin.
10. They are pleased when Christ is pleased.
11. They are grieved when Christ is grieved.
12. They long to be with Christ.

Christ's will is their will; Christ's dishonour is their affliction; Christ's cause is their care; Christ's ministers are their stars; Christ's saints are their companions; Christ's word is their oracle; Christ's glory is their end.

DIRECTIONS TO KEEP FROM SIN.

1. Run not into temptation.
2. Maintain a constant watch against, and fear of sin.
3. Beware of pride and presumption.
4. Avoid and abhor slothfulness.
5. Remember you stand by faith. Your strength is in Christ; look to him for it.

LONDON LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Among the books just published, or nearly published, or nearly ready, we notice a Life of Titian, by Northcote; of Sir Humphrey Davy, by Dr. Paris; another Voyage round the World, by the Russian Captain Von Kotzebue; Military Memoirs of Lord Wellington, and the Life and Reign of George the Fourth, both written for the Cabinet Library; a Biography of Rodney, prepared from family papers, by his son-in-law, General Munday; a work on the Origin and Prospects of Man, by the author of Anastasius; Lives of the Italian Poets, by Rev. Mr. Stebbing.

PUNCTUALITY.

Nothing begets confidence sooner than punctuallity. In business or religion it is the true path to honour and respect, while it procures a felicity to the mind, unknown to those who make promises only to break them, or suffer themselves to be so entangled in their own concerns, as to be incapable of being their own masters. Whoever wishes to advance his own interest, and to secure the approbation of others, must be punctual.

THE CHESNUT TREE.

The age of this tree is said to rival that of the oak, while it is not inferior in the durability of its wood. There is a chesnut tree at Torthworth, in Gloucestershire, England, that was known as a boundary mark in the reign of King John. This tree was then believed to be more than five hundred years old, making its age at this time 1100 years. The diameter of its trunk is fifteen feet, and it still bears fruit.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 30a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 68a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	6a8	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana -	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland -	11a13	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	12a14	Beef, mess, bbl.	7 75a
Alabama -	11a13	—— prime	5 06a
Feathers.		Pork, mess	12 00a12 50
Live American	34a36	—— prime	9 00a 9 50
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 37a2 50	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	10a11
Pickled, bbl.	3 00a3 25	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 87a6 00	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 85a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring -	2 27a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 06a5 12	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	5 18a5 44	—— brown -	8a9
Rye flour -	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans -	7a8
Indian meal	3 25a3 37	Loaf - -	17a19
Grain.		Lump - -	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 05a1 10	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 11a1 12	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	68a69	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	60a62	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	30a31	Souchong -	44a75
Barley -	70a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	9a	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-4	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* - -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver-Lake -	50
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others - -	3-4
Kennebeck -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others - -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others - -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others - -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received an extensive assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, among which are the following:—

Douglass on the advancement of Society in Knowledge & Religion, Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment, Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, by Bishop Porteus, Wardlaw on Prayer, Essay on the Hieroglyphical System of Champollion, Biblical Theology, by Storrs & Flatt, Wood on Inspiration, Professor Stuart's Letters to Dr. Channing on Religious Liberty, Dwight's Psalms and Hymns, (large edition), Memoirs of Rev. Levi Parsons, Missionary to Palestine, Payson's Sermons, James' Church Member's Guide, Paley's Theology illustrated, Gibbs' Hebrew Lexicon, Stuart's Hebrew Grammar, Daily Food for Christians, Edwards on Revivals, Hopkins' System of Divinity, Dwight's Theology, Advice to a Young Christian, Foster on Decision of Character, Gaston's Collections, Davies' Sermons, Hannan's Baptist Assistant, Family Monitor, Cecil's Remains, &c. &c.

They have also just received the following valuable Classical, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books:—

Newman's Rhetoric, Ancient Atlas, Crabb's Dictionary, Letters to married Ladies, Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, with a Memoir of his Life, Visit to Greece and Constantinople, in 1827 & '28, by Henry A. V. Post, one of the Agents of the New-York Greek Committee, The Atlantic Souvenir, for 1831, The Token, do. The Pearl, do. The Youth's Keepsake, do. Wilbur's Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, Crabb's Synonymes, Frugal Housewife, Speeches on the Indian Bill, Polymicrian Greek Testament, Lexicon, & Concordance, Groves' Lexicon, Kaimes' Elements, Alison on Taste, (a new and elegant edition), Charles XII. in French, Dyspeptic's Monitor, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Do. Practical Do. Horner's Special Anatomy, Casenave on Diseases of the Skin, Clark on the Diseases of Females, &c.

They have also the following for Infant Schools:—

Infant School Cards, Infant School Manual, Little Grammarian, Child's Song-Book, &c.

Also, Ryan's Astronomy, (new ed.), Blair's Catechism, Pocket Almanacks, Prints, &c. &c.

Likewise, an assortment of STATIONARY, comprising most of the articles required in this market, many of which are of a superior quality.

Utica, Nov. 15th, 1830.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

THE ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, the Pearl, and the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS.

PIERCE & PARKER, successors to Pierce & Williams, No. 9, Cornhill, (late Market street), Boston, continue to publish by subscription, a periodical work, entitled *The Spirit of the Pilgrims.*

This work is designed to defend, explain, and promote that system of religion which was planted on this soil by the first settlers of New-England, and to cherish all those great and beneficent institutions which they left as an invaluable legacy to their descendants.

The following recommendation of the Spirit of the Pilgrims was given when the publication was originally proposed:—

The undersigned have been made acquainted with the design, here announced, of commencing a new religious magazine in Boston, and possess the means of forming a satisfactory judgment as to the spirit and ability with which it will be conducted. We cordially recommend it to the patronage of our friends and brethren universally, and especially to the ministers and churches of New-England. The exigencies of the present time require, that those who hold substantially the same system of religion with the Pilgrims, should be at the pains of making *their real principles known through the medium of the press.*

William Jenks; Samuel Hubbard; John Codman; Justin Edwards; James P. Chaplin; Moses Stuart; John Tappan; Bennet Tyler; Warren Fay; Sylvester Holmes; Elias Cornelius; Samuel T. Armstrong; Ebenezer Porter; Richard H. Dana; Lyman Beecher; William Hilliard; Heman Humphrey; Jeremiah Evarts; Samuel Osgood; Pliny Cutler; B. B. Wisner; Samuel Green; Leonard Woods; Henry Hill; Samuel Farrar; Bradford Sumner; Nath'l Hewitt; Edward Beecher; Norman Seaver; Joy H. Fairchild; John C. Proctor; William Reed.

The following opinion respecting this work was expressed by a committee of the Pastoral Association, (a body embracing all the evangelical, congregational and presbyterian ministers of Massachusetts, with several other states), at their annual meeting in Boston, June, 1830:—

The Committee, to whom was referred a communication respecting the Spirit of the Pilgrims, express it as their decided conviction, that a work of such a character as this publication has sustained, is at the present time exceedingly important, not only in this region, but in other sections of the commonwealth. They consider it as having been thus far conducted with an ability highly creditable, both to the editor and publishing committee, and that renders it specially valuable, not only to the theologian, but to the more intelligent part of the christian community. The Committee are unanimous in their testimony to the value of the work, as one evincing laborious and original research, and as furnishing a luminous and powerful defence of the faith once delivered to the saints. They would recommend it to the patronage of all the evangelical ministers of the state, as a work, the unembarrassed support of which should be regarded as the common interest of the churches.

At a meeting of the New-Hampshire General Association, holden at Portsmouth, Sept. 9, 1830, it was

Resolved, That we view with lively interest the great object for which the Spirit of the Pilgrims was established; and believing that the work has been well sustained, we cheerfully recommend it to the perusal and patronage of all in our connection.

Attest, JACOB SCALES, *Scribe.*

TERMS.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims is published in monthly numbers, of 56 pages each; making a volume annually of 680 pages. The price is *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance; every seventh copy gratis, and a liberal allowance to agents who take a large number of copies. The *terms* we consider as very favourable; and probably, all things taken into consideration, *there is not a cheaper periodical published in this country.*

☞ In order to insure the interest of CLERGYMEN for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, the publishers have been induced to offer yet more favourable conditions; that is, if any minister will procure and become responsible for *four subscribers,* he shall be entitled to a *fifty* copy *gratis.*

Subscriptions received by HASTINGS & TRACY, Utica, and by the agents whose names are given on the cover of the work. *Nov.* 30, 1830. 48

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE,

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. F. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee st. where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & HARVEY, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September,* 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy,* or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypockondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics;* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND P